

PRIVATEERING.

Alleged Chilian Corvise Sighting Out in New York.—Complaint of the Spanish Consulate Agent at New York, of the vessel by the United States Marshal. Description of the vessel. The vessel is a small schooner, of the name of the *Chilian*, and is said to be a corvise, or privateer, and is alleged to have been sighted off the coast of New York, on the 21st inst. The vessel is said to be a corvise, or privateer, and is alleged to have been sighted off the coast of New York, on the 21st inst. The vessel is said to be a corvise, or privateer, and is alleged to have been sighted off the coast of New York, on the 21st inst.

The facts of the case, as gathered by the reporter, can thus be summed up:—It appears that some time since the representative of the Chilian Government in this city entrusted a certain party with a special mission. The party was to examine all vessels for arms in the harbor, and report the result of his investigations to those who were empowered to transact the business of the Chilian Government. The delegate performed the task required of him, and drew up a list of available steamers, such as seemed best fitted for the purpose the purchasers had in view.

Last on the report was the propeller *Metor*, a vessel of great strength and speed, and possessed of all the requirements of a privateer. The document descriptive of the several vessels was at once placed in the hands of a certain delegate of the Chilian Government, and it is alleged that at his late inspection of the *Metor*, at once purchased the vessel.

A crew was immediately placed on board the steamer, provisions in abundance supplied, and the supposed destination of the vessel made public. On Monday last a clearance for Panama was requested of the Custom House authorities, and after due inquiry had been made by Surveyor Wakeman the required documents were duly made out and placed in the hands of the intended purchaser. It was at once determined that the *Metor* should get up steam and leave the port at an early hour yesterday morning.

On Monday afternoon reliable information was conveyed to the Spanish Consul and representatives in this city to the effect that the propeller *Metor*, that was to have sailed on the morning of Tuesday, was in reality destined to be transferred, twenty-four hours after her clearance from this port, into a Chilian privateer. Acting upon this information, a Mr. P. de la Cruz, one of the *attachés* of the Spanish Legation, at present in this city, immediately telegraphed to the effect that the *Metor* was being transferred to the Chilian Government, and that it was now at war. The department further stated that if the *Metor* was allowed to leave the port of New York, such act would constitute a violation of the treaties between the Spanish Government and the United States.

The affidavit was placed in the hands of United States District Attorney Dickinson, who at once issued his warrant to Marshal Robert Murray. This official proceeded to Brooklyn, boarded the *Metor*, and took the vessel in charge. Yesterday afternoon Governor Andrew and Hon. Wm. M. Evans appeared as counsel for the owners of the vessel and endeavored to obtain her release; but the District Attorney declined to give the permit until satisfied that the propeller was not destined to be used as a merchant vessel. It is stated that appraisers have boarded the *Metor* for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the ship and the amount of bonds to be given by the owners; but nothing definite as to the disposition to be made of the case has yet transpired.

DESCRIPTION OF THE "METOR."
The steamer *Metor* is a long, low, rakish looking craft, painted black, and sitting most gracefully on the water. She is such a vessel as any old sea-dog would feel proud to command, and such as the knowing ones would select for pirating purposes; for she is small, and thus is easily handled, and appears quite harmless, and looks like anything but a buccaner, not so much as a popgun being visible. The following are her dimensions:—Length, on deck, two hundred and sixty-one feet; breadth of beam, thirty-four feet eight inches; and depth of hold, sixteen feet four inches. She is one thousand four hundred and eighty tons burden, was built at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1855, and is owned by J. M. Forbes & Co., of Boston, Mass. She is armed with six guns, and has a crew of sixty-two or sixty-three and a half-inch cylinder, and three feet stroke of piston. The machinery was built at Greenock by the Messrs. Horn.

The *Metor* is a propeller, full ship-rigged, with three masts, the main deck being known as a "flush" from stem to stern, and is constructed principally of oak and chestnut, and is copper and iron fastened. She was originally built by the merchants of Boston, for the express purpose of catching the *Alabama*, and it is said that she can, under ordinary circumstances, steam easily fifteen knots per hour. The notorious *Alabama* meeting her late before the *Metor* was ready for sea, she was chartered by the Government and employed in transporting troops from one point to another along the coast, and that he had nothing but provisions for the ship's use, and seven hundred tons of coal upon her when she was seized by the authorities.

The following is a list of her officers:—Commander, E. Kemble; first officer, J. Betts; second officer, R. Bullen; third officer, F. Kemp. The crew, including officers and men, numbers fifty-seven, all told.—N. Y. Herald.

The Fenian Privateer "Cuba."
Our naval reporter has been making diligent search for the Fenian privateer reported to have sailed on Monday. The story goes that the vessel is a small schooner, of the name of the *Cuba*, and is said to be a corvise, or privateer, and is alleged to have been sighted off the coast of New York, on the 21st inst. The vessel is said to be a corvise, or privateer, and is alleged to have been sighted off the coast of New York, on the 21st inst.

an Admiral in the Fenian Navy, was to go out in her. If this be true, the Fenian have a cold-aid vessel for preying upon British commerce. The shipping news from the Associated Press of Saturday, says under the head of clearances, "Steamship Cuba, Sunday, Baltimore." Here are some suspicious circumstances:—First—What does a ship of her tonnage want in the coasting trade to Baltimore? Second—Captain Sunders is not Captain "Sunburst." Third—She was not advertised for Havana or even Baltimore. Freights do not come so easy nowadays that people do not advertise for them. Supposing the question to be settled that the Fenians have actually managed to get out with a privateer then the result will be that the British steamers today (Wednesday) and the Commander due at Boston, as well as the Saturday packets, are all liable to fall into the hands of the boubé boy of Erin.

It possibly may be the intention of the prize, and it is the case, they will make and have among the Britishers before the boasted wooden walls of Britannia do anything to stop her career. There can be no question that quantities of arms and munitions have been changing hands at a brisk rate lately, and the Fenian Brotherhood is said to have purchased a large proportion of them. It is true that a few hundred weapons will suffice to arm a cruiser with four or five steam engines, but another rumor comes to us from another source that the privateer is a Chilian letter-of-marque, under command of Lieutenant Starr.—N. Y. Times.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

(From the Asia's Mails.)

THING IN FRANCE.
Those who watch the course of French politics are beginning to think that the prolonged calm of the Emperor is likely to be followed by a storm before long, and amongst this class an opinion very commonly prevails that the next "sensation" will be a change in the Ministry. It is conjectured that as many as four Ministers may be likely to retire, and the names of two—M. Drouyn de Lhuys and Dury—have been mentioned as the most likely.

NAPOLEON'S NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.

Paris Correspondence (Jan. 5) London Times.

The Emperor, when addressing the Nuncio, who, by courtesy, is allowed to be the spokesman of the French nation, has been the Holy Father in his thoughts when he expressed the hope that "the bonds which unite Sovereigns with their subjects may be drawn still closer. Otherwise, there is no particular allusion to any of the political questions of the day. He gave expression to the good wishes customary on the first day of the new year, and the desire that the tranquillity which now prevails may be lasting. The speech is essentially a pacific one, and is in the nature of a declaration of intent. It is interpreted by the public at large, it may be because their wish is father to the thought, as implying extension of liberty, development of prosperity, lowering of taxation, and reduction of armaments.

It is the true interpretation, nothing ever said or done by the Emperor is more likely to make him popular. These benefits are or should be legitimate consequences of peace not liable to interruption, and they would be hailed with joy by the great majority of the nation. The majority of the nation, after more than ninety years' experience of war and revolution, of despotism and of suffering, seem to be at last convinced that violence at home or abroad is of no avail in resolving great questions; and that the tranquility and welfare of the people are based only on the great principles of justice. The Imperial speech, then, will be received with hope and joy by all who sincerely desire the extension of the public liberties.

THE EMPEROR AT THE THEATRE.—A DEMONSTRATION.

Paris Correspondence (Jan. 5) London Telegraph.

The Emperor Napoleon, assisted the other evening at the representation of the new ballet, "Le Roi d'Yvetot" (of which Prince Metternich and the Marquis de Massa are among the authors), at the opera. He left the house before the ballet was over, and he was followed by the majority of the spectators. The French papers next day announced that the ballet had an "un succès d'estime."

On Saturday there was a manifestation at the Odéon Theatre, in Paris, in honor of M. Barriere, who played the part of the hero of the drama, "Le Roi d'Yvetot." The occasion was afforded by the revival of the *Vue de Bohème*, by Barriere and Murger. There were loud cries of "Barriere! Barriere!" and "Vive le Roi d'Yvetot!" and the Emperor, who was in the box, was seen to wave his hand to the crowd.

CHRISTMAS DAY IN ROME.—SPEECH FROM THE POPE.
Rome Correspondence (Dec. 27) Pall Mall Gazette.
On Christmas day the Pope officiated at St. Peter's, with all the pomp and solemnity usual on such occasions. Entering the basilica, he was carried on the *sedia gestatoria* between the *fabretti* or fans of white feathers, and under a canopy of cloth of gold. A star, which glimmers, glittered on his head. The Sacred College, the Episcopate, the prelates, the court, and guards of nobles and of Swiss in their picturesque costumes, joined in the procession. The singing of the *Te Deum* was heard, and with it the Princes of the family, the diplomatic corps in their state uniforms, the Duke de Montebello, with a brilliant staff, as well as a throng of strangers of every nationality, were present at the ceremony. The Pope, seated on the *sedia* in a high and sonorous voice, when he went to the chapel of the Holy Sacrament, which was closed to the public, to take off the sacred robes, Cardinal Patrizi, in the absence of the senior Cardinal, who is ill—there are three of the order, and the Pope is the only one left. Tosti—delivered the usual congratulatory address appropriate to the end of the year.

Plus replied in an eloquent extempore speech. He acknowledged the precious support which, since his accession to the throne, he had received from the Sacred College. The Church, which in the middle ages had to resist the ferocity of emperors and the pride of popes, heretics and savages, and to check the impetuous onslaught of Islamism. Now, the heretics were springing up again, the philosophers were furnishing up all the old and inventing new terms of infidelity, and the Church had to gird herself for new conflicts against the most desperate assaults from every side. In the midst of the storm that was raging around her there seemed to be a repetition as the mysterious sleep of Christ in the boat of Gennesareth. "This slumber," he went on, "our prayers, our sacrifices, our tears, are unable to awaken it; it is prolonged perhaps by our sins, perhaps also by the impetuous designs of Divine Providence to prove and purify us."

Men altogether profane have lately put into the mouth of a king the words, "Let us await the storm." The Pope, however, said, "Let us be the motto of the Church, but in a Christian sense. I know not what may happen to us; but I have faith in our ultimate triumph. Let us not spend our time in vain speculations as to the hour and mode of victory, but watch and pray. The sleep of Christ cannot be forever; the storm will come when He will awake, when He will command the wind and the waves to be still, and the final triumph will be His."

This speech was delivered with so much spirit and vehemence that the audience several times broke into enthusiastic applause, and the leading cardinal, in kissing the Pope's hand, exclaimed with tears in his eyes, "Magister, verba elata habet."

—They have ripe strawberries in Macon, Ga.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 24.—Mr. Nichols offered a petition asking that Montgomery avenue be opened to Front street.

Mr. Connel presented a petition and remonstrance relative to Sunday travel.

Mr. McConaughy read a supplement to the bill regarding the election laws.

Mr. Shoemaker read a bill incorporating the Northern Coal and Railroad Company.

Mr. Schell read a bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Lehigh State Company.

At eleven o'clock the Senate went into joint convention to count the votes of last election.

House of Representatives.
Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Thomas, of Philadelphia, who went to the city of Baltimore, and was suffering from the effects of a broken ankle.

The Committee appointed in 1865 to investigate the alleged attempted bribery of the Legislature, made a report in substance as follows:—That thirty thousand dollars was sent to Harrisburg to secure the passage of a bill consolidating the indebtedness of certain railroads; that \$5000 in money was paid by Tallow Jackson, agent of James McHenry, of London, to George Northrop, by him apportioned among William H. Witte and Albert R. Schofield; that no member received any portion of the funds; that Messrs. Witte, John Jackson, and Albert R. Schofield evaded the Committee, and could not be brought to testify.

It was also stated that the same parties were interested in 1865 by professional brokers, of whom the most active and attentive was Albert R. Schofield, pretending to be agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and that the money was paid to him by the man whose name is in the bill, that money was necessary to secure the passage of any bill, however just, at Harrisburg.

DEATH OF JUDGE THOMPSON.—MEETING OF THE BAR.—A meeting of the members of the bar, to take action upon the death of Hon. Judge Thompson was held at the Supreme Court Room, at 12 M., to-day.

On motion, Hon. George W. Woodward, President, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was chosen Chairman, and John Claghorn and George M. Conner, Secretaries. Judge Woodward, on taking the chair, said:—We have met to honor the memory of the late Hon. Oswald Thompson, for a long time President of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, and one of the most distinguished jurists of our country.

I cannot help thinking, gentlemen, that the occasion is one of great importance and magnitude, and it is certainly a most solemn one. I cannot help thinking that Judge Thompson was the necessary man of Philadelphia, and that this loss is the greatest loss that Philadelphia could have sustained in any person of any one man. I suppose there are many gentlemen here, who, from personal and professional relations with Judge Thompson, are much better able to speak about his eminent abilities and his merits as a man than I am. It seems to me that he has fallen a victim in the midst of his manhood to the duties of his station.

I cannot divert my mind of the impression that, in some measure, it is an unnecessary sacrifice. I mean this: If the public authorities of the State and country had provided the local Courts with such conveniences for the transaction of their business as ought to have been provided, Judge Thompson might not yet have been called to his account. I have seen many court-houses in Pennsylvania, but do not recollect any in which such inadequate provision was made for the comfort of the judges, as in Philadelphia; and I think it is time for the bar of Philadelphia to take some steps to remedy the evil.

Hon. Isaac Hazlehurst followed briefly. Judge Thompson, he said, graduated at Nassau Hall, in New Jersey, in 1830, taking the highest rank in his class. He then entered the office of Joseph R. Ingersoll, and remained there three years. Judge Thompson fell in the harness, and fell because of the harness.

Mr. Hazlehurst then read the following resolutions:—Resolved, That the members of the Philadelphia bar feel, with deep sorrow, the loss which this community has sustained in the death of the Hon. Oswald Thompson, late President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this county.

Resolved, That we hold in the highest esteem the learning, the integrity, and the exalted virtues of the late Judge Thompson; and most sincerely deplore the loss which the bench and the country have sustained by the death of one so eminently qualified for the high and honorable station which he filled.

Resolved, That in recording these sentiments, we do not intend to detract from the high and noble qualities of his life, and to the estimable qualities which belonged to him as a man.

Resolved, That we most truly sympathize with his bereaved family in their loss, and in the mournful loss of an affectionate husband, a kind parent, and a good citizen.

Resolved, That the members of this Bar will attend the funeral of the late Judge Thompson, and will discharge his duties brought upon him by his untimely death; but the memory of the just shall always be blessed.

Judge Strong next followed. "For fourteen years," he said, "Judge Thompson had borne the heat and burden of the most responsible position any one could be called to fill. He was called away in the meridian of his power and usefulness, and he died in the midst of his duties. He was a faithful servant, and we may vainly seek to find one worthy in every respect to fill his vacant chair."

Judge Ludlow then made a most touching address. For eight years Judge Thompson was with Judge Thompson. His life was literally worn away in the discharge of his judicial duties. During the last two weeks of the October term of Oreg and Terminus, while a case of great magnitude was progressing, he fell from 10 in the morning till seven at night. He was truly a faithful servant, and we may vainly seek to find one worthy in every respect to fill his vacant chair.

From San Domingo.
SAN DOMINGO, December 26.—Baz is here. He was inaugurated President for the next four years. The Cabinet of the new President is composed as follows:—Pimental, Secretary of State; Cabral, Secretary of War; Gautier, Secretary of Foreign Affairs. The Government is strong, untiring, and all parties. Pay no heed to any further rumors of revolutions which may reach you; all such will be put down promptly. The Government has talent and power, and will stand.

This large island is a splendid domain, full of the treasures of the vegetable and mineral kingdoms; and it united to the United States by a treaty of amity and commercial intercourse, would be of immense value to the latter; but all depends upon the action of your Government. If Mr. Seward is allowed to tamper any longer with the best interests of your nation, France will reap all the advantages this island affords, on account of its immense mineral and vegetable wealth; if your Government acts wisely, and lends by means of its prestige, a helping hand, you will have all that advantage, for the popular feeling leans much more towards the United States than to France.—N. Y. World.

—The Inspectors of Weights and Measures at Albany, N.Y., have recently confiscated one hundred and eleven sets of false scales used by farmers and butchers in the State street market and other places of business in that city.

THIRD EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, January 24.
The following important circular concerning the sale of empty spirit casks with inspection marks thereon, has just been issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, January 3, 1866.—From information received at this office, it is apparent that the provisions of the 59th section of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended March 3, 1865, in relation to the purchase and sale of empty casks with the inspection marks thereon, are very often disregarded.

By these provisions of the law a penalty of three hundred dollars is imposed for the purchase or sale of each cask so marked.

The object of the law is to prohibit the traffic. The penalty is severe, and intentionally so. Both parties to the contract of sale are liable. If the vendor permits the cask to pass out of his hands without removing the inspection marks, he is liable to the penalty. If the purchaser receives the cask with the inspection marks thereon, he also is subject to the penalty.

If there is a purchase or sale of an empty spirit cask with the inspection marks thereon, the intent is immaterial—of rather, the proof of the offense is conclusive as to the intent.

The special attention of all officers of Internal Revenue is called to this matter, and they are hereby instructed to cause prosecutions to be commenced for all violations of this provision of the law which may come to their knowledge, and to see that the law is strictly enforced in this behalf.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

The Paris Exhibition.
A resolution will be offered in the House directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish a man-of-war to take articles to the Paris Exhibition.

The Constitutional Amendment.
There is considerable doubt respecting the fate of the Constitutional Amendment. If possible a vote will be had to-day. It may be amended.

The Reconstruction Committee is considering one or two other propositions which will cover other points, and this fact will be stated in the House in the course of the day.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, January 23.—In opposition to the memorial recently before the public, as coming from the Union citizens of Tennessee, a call to citizens who are favorable to the speedy restoration of the State to its proper position of equality and influence has been made to hold a mass meeting on the anniversary of Washington's birthday, February 22, to secure this desired end.

A hearty and unquestioned endorsement of the restoration policy of Andrew Johnson is pledged. The call is signed by the leading conservative members of the Legislature and most prominent Union men in the State.

The negro testimony bill passed a second reading in the House to-day by a vote of 33 to 35.

Fire and Loss of Life.

DUNKIRK, New York, January 24.—A row of wooden buildings, on Third street, near the depot, nearly an entire block in length, was burned last night. The fire originated in a German emigrant house, through careless exposure of coal oil. Four bodies have been taken from the ruins burned beyond identification. One man was rescued from the flames so badly burned that his recovery is doubtful.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 23.—The navy steamer *Rhode Island* has sailed to join the West India squadron. The steamer *Kington* has sailed for New York.

The barque *Mary Sparks*, from Liverpool for Baltimore, has arrived, looking badly.

The Fenian Movement.

New York, January 24.—It is expected that Colonel O'Mahony is about to visit Paris, to confer with John Mitchell in relation to an immediate movement on Ireland.

The Brig "G. F. Ward," of Philadelphia.
NEW YORK, January 24.—The brig *G. F. Ward*, from Palermo, for Philadelphia, was spoken on the 18th, in latitude 32, longitude 72, 60 days out. She was short of provisions and was supplied.

Death of a Minister.
BOSTON, January 24.—Johnny Pell, of Morris & Bros., and Trowbridge's Musical Companies, died to-day, after an illness of several weeks.

—With reference to the action of the Congressional Committee on the subject of Southern war claims, the *Mobile Register*, of the 30th ult., says:—So many thousands have claims for losses sustained at the hands of the Federal authorities, that but few, we apprehend, will ever be paid, however just may be their claims. Congress for the next fifty years will be called upon to legislate on such claims. The past history of war claims is a lesson for the future.

Philadelphia Trade Report.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24.—The receipts and stocks of prime Cloverseed continue unusually small, and good quality is in steady demand, with sales of 200 bushels at \$7 75 to \$12 per bushel; but common is not wanted. There is no change to notice in Timothy. Flaxseed is scarce, and in fair demand, with small sales at \$8 15.

Queeriton Bar comes forward slowly, and is in moderate request at \$32 50 per ton for No. 1.

There is rather more inquiry for low grade Flour and 1500 bushels Northwestern family were disposed of at \$3 50. There is fair business done in Corn, with sales of 1000 bushels yellow at 75c, in the cars and from stores. Oats are quiet, with small sales at \$2 25 for low grade superfine, up to \$1 10 for fancy brand, according to quality. In Bye Flour and Corn Meal nothing doing, and prices are nominal.

There is no perceptible change in the Wheat Market, and in the absence of sales to any extent, we quote red at \$1 50 to \$1 75 for inferior and good, and \$2 25 to \$2 50 for white. 60 bushels Pennsylvania Eye red at \$1 50. There is fair business done in Corn, with sales of 1000 bushels yellow at 75c, in the cars and from stores. Oats are quiet, with small sales at \$2 25 for low grade superfine, up to \$1 10 for fancy brand, according to quality. In Bye Flour and Corn Meal nothing doing, and prices are nominal.

Whisky is dull at \$2 25 to \$2 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio, and \$2 25 for rellied.

Markets by Telegraph.
NASHVILLE, January 23.—The river is falling, with 8 feet of water on the shoals. Cotton is dull to-day; the prices range at from \$2 40 to 40c, being the range here. Receipts, 160 bales. Sales, 91 bales. Shipments, 96 bales.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Cotton is dull. Flour dull; sales of 7000 bushels at unchanged prices. Wheat dull; sales of 24,000 bushels at 75c. Corn dull and drooping. Beef steady. Pork heavy at \$29 50. Lard steady but unchanged. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The market is heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 84; Cumberland Preferred, 47; Illinois Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 60; New York Central, 94; Reading, 95; Hudson River, 102; Canton Company, 42; Missouri, 67; Erie, 85; Western Union Telegraph Company, 51; U. S. Bonds, 102; 103; 104; 105; 106; 107; 108; 109; Treasury Seven-thirties, 99 3/4; Gold, 150.

Bank shares continue in good demand at full prices. Girard sold at \$2. 200 was bid for North America; 137 for Philadelphia; 122 for Farmers' and Mechanics; 50 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 281 for Mechanics; 94 for Kensington; 50 for Penn Township; 70 for West-corn; and 614 for City.

Oil shares are in fair demand, with sales of Dalzell at 2; Corn Planter at 1; Ocean 154; Maple Shade, 34; St. Nickolas, 44-100; and McElrath at 14.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY.
Reported by De Haven & Bros., No. 40 S. Third-st.

FIRST BOARD.
\$500 U S 7-30s Aug 93 500 sh Spencer Oil 30 11
\$1000 do June 98 200 sh N Pa R. 40 33
\$500 do July 98 100 sh do 40 33
\$1000 do 100 sh Reading 40 33
\$2200 City 6s, old 87 400 sh Union Coal 14 8
\$4000 City 6s, new 91 100 sh Del Div. 81
\$1000 sh N York 82 300 sh N York 7-16
\$4000 U S 6s, 1861 17 sh do 10 114
\$3000 Cam & Am. 88 1 sh do 11 14
\$1000 Pa 1st mort. 94 1 sh do 11 14
\$1000 1st Mort 94 1 sh do 11 14
\$200 sh Big M's 21 100 sh Ocean 30 15
\$400 sh Dalzell 21 300 sh Maple Shade 31
\$200 sh N York 82 75 sh Phila. Erie 30
\$100 sh Corn Planter 21 20 sh do 30
\$10 sh Penna. 32 200 sh N Central 14 14
\$200 sh do 32 100 sh sta. pt. 105 22
\$100 sh Duncans 13 200 sh N York 7-16
\$100 sh Maple Sh. 30 100 sh do 10 170
\$100 sh Junction 31 1 sh do 10 171
\$100 sh do 31 1 sh do 10 171

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by F. T. Watson, No. 208 S. Fourth-st.

FIRST CALL.
100 sh Miller 42 100 sh Corn Pl. 30 1
100 sh N York 82 42 100 sh Am Tm P. 1
100 sh do 42 100 sh do 24 1
100 sh Maple Sh. 30 100 sh Junction 31
100 sh Duncans 13 100 sh do 10 170
100 sh Maple Sh. 30 100 sh do 10 171
100 sh do 31 1 sh do 10 171

PHILADELPHIA GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
10 A. M. 120 1/2, 12 M. 120 1/2, 1 P. M. 120 1/2
11 A. M. 120 1/2, 12 M. 120 1/2, 1 P. M. 120 1/2
Market very dull.

HARPER, DUNN & Co. quote as follows:
American Gold 120 1/2
American Silver 120 1/2
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes 120 1/2
American Silver Dollars 120 1/2
New York Exchange 120 1/2

The New York Tribune this morning says:—The Money Market is not so easy, but no advance is quoted on call loans, which are 5000 per cent. The bank statement made up, excluding the National, is not so favorable.

"A commercial paper, no material change. Good names can be had at 9, and choice at 7, and a large list sells at 10 1/2 per cent. Merchants from the country are beginning to show themselves at the hotels, and under the revival of business, capital promises to command higher interest."

"The failure of the Columbia Marine Insurance Company, so soon after paying 33 per cent. dividend, excites a good deal of comment upon the stock of the company, and the management of the company has probably got rid of their stocks with small loss. Mr. Cyrus Curtis has been appointed receiver."

CURIOUS STOCK OPERATION IN NEW YORK.
The following case was tried in New York yesterday:—*Do A. Bridgland vs. Lazarus Hillgartner, Joseph Geizel, and William Rosenheim*. This case which involves some curious stock speculations, came up before Judge McCunn yesterday. From the complaint it appears that in September, 1864, the parties to the action made an agreement whereby a large amount, and, if possible, a majority of the capital stock of the Columbia Marine Insurance Company was to be purchased on joint account, the defendants to act as brokers, buy, receive, pay for and carry the stock for the plaintiff, and that the parties were to divide the effect of these sales was to depress and break down the market price of the stock, reducing it to 1/2 below its par value; further, that while buying the stock, having command of a want of money, to carry the pool stock, they were authorized by the plaintiff to obtain a loan of \$200,000 from Henry A. Stone, Esq., brokers, and that they in that manner procured \$210,000, leaving \$20,000 belonging to the plaintiff as a security therefor; that subsequently a judgment was rendered by the court, by which it was agreed that the parties in interest should lose the ten per cent. margin, and that the defendants should take to the plaintiff the amount of the pool stock for their own benefit, releasing the other parties from all losses in consequence of sales already made, and from all further claims. On this statement of the facts, the defendants admitted that the effect of these sales was to depress and break down the market price of the stock, reducing it to 1/2 below its par value; further, that while buying the stock, having command of a want of money, to carry the pool stock, they were authorized by the plaintiff to obtain a loan of \$200,000 from Henry A. Stone, Esq., brokers, and that they in that manner procured \$210,000, leaving \$20,000 belonging to the plaintiff as a security therefor; that subsequently a judgment was rendered by the court, by which it was agreed that the parties in interest should lose the ten per cent. margin, and that the defendants should take to the plaintiff the amount of the pool stock for their own benefit, releasing the other parties from all losses in consequence of sales already made, and from all further claims. On this statement of the facts, the defendants admitted that the effect of these sales was to depress and break down the market price of the stock, reducing it to 1/2 below its par value; further, that while buying the stock, having command of a want of money, to carry the pool stock, they were authorized by the plaintiff to obtain a loan of \$200,000 from Henry A. 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